

WASHINGTON:
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 7, 1852.

Office on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Fourth and a-half and Sixth streets.

NATIONAL WHIG NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Rally, Whigs! Rally, Whigs!!
Ratification Meeting at Alexandria on Thursday Night, July 8.

Those Whigs who intend to accept the invitation to attend the above meeting will assemble at the City Hall at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening. The boat will leave the wharf at 8 o'clock precisely. A band of music will be in attendance.

The Whigs of Washington City.
There is work for us to do, and the time has come in which we should be active and vigilant. Let us not permit it to pass idly by. From every section of the country we are cheered by glorious signs of success. The enthusiasm of the people is awakened, and the cry of SCOTT AND GRAHAM is borne on every passing breeze.

We refer to the minutes of a preliminary meeting held in this city last evening, from which our readers will perceive that they have a duty to perform. Let every Whig be present to inscribe his name upon the list, and let him be sure to be present at the meeting on Monday evening. The Club to be organized will be heard and felt throughout the whole Union, and it is important that it should be properly organized and officered. Timely notice is therefore given, and such as do not attend cannot hereafter murmur that they have not participated in the work now in progress.

The Tender Point.
The Union quotes from the Cincinnati Inquirer the only effort we have seen of late to set General Pierce right on the religious test question. It says:

"They [the Whigs] tell all foreigners not to vote for him, because he was born in the United States, whose constitution excluded all adopted citizens forever from being President or Vice President; and

"They tell the Catholics not to vote for him, because he was born in New Hampshire, whose constitution debarred all Catholics from office."

Neither of these assertions is correct. The first is almost too great an absurdity for the columns of the Inquirer or Union; and the second is a paltry attempt to whip around a trouble these papers cannot get over.

The real point is this: "An Old Countryman," through the columns of a Democratic paper at Cincinnati, urged against General Pierce the charge that he had opposed the abolition of the religious test in New Hampshire, and his charge was copied into several Whig papers. George M. Dallas, in a public speech in Philadelphia, replied to the charge, by asserting that General Pierce was in favor of the repeal, and that the Whigs of New Hampshire had opposed it. The National Intelligencer thereupon proved from the record that the religious test had been perpetuated by the votes of the Democrats of New Hampshire!

His friends claim for him that General Pierce then voted with the Whigs; but if he did, his influence must certainly have been very limited in his own party.

We have seen many boasts in the Democratic papers of the pure democracy of New Hampshire. We love the true spirit of democracy, but not that which disfranchises men on account of their religious opinions.

Scott in the South.
Among the Southern Whig papers opposed to Gen. Scott, none was more firm and inflexible than the Petersburg Intelligencer. It was undoubtedly honest in its convictions and its preferences for another. What is now its language?

"Upon whatever other points Gen. Scott may be assailed, his position on the platform is altogether impregnable. * * The day has gone by when the American people can be persuaded that Winfield Scott is either a coward or a coward. Had his love of money been able to overcome his love of country, he would have listened to Mexico's offer of a million of money and an imperial diadem, and had he been a coward, successive Presidents of the United States, including Jackson and Polk, would never have entrusted him with the command of the gallant armies of the Union. It says little for Jackson or Polk, when the charge is made that they entrusted the safety and honor of the country to the keeping of a coward."

"But what a marvellous change has taken place in the Democracy in the last four years. In 1848, when General Taylor was before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, the Democracy were excessively indignant, because, as a military man was to be the candidate of the Whigs, they had not selected Scott instead of Taylor—that Scott had claims upon the Whig party which, in their estimation, were a thousand-fold stronger than those of Old Zac. But now it is quite another thing, and Scott, after all the glorious turns out, according to their account, to be a rogue and a coward; and the beauty of the operation is, that if they tell the truth now, they must have known it at the very time when they were besmearing him with their praises—for these charges were based on occurrences which were alleged to have transpired as far back as 1809 or '10. Such is Democratic consistency, and such it will ever be."

Messrs. Stephens and Company refuse to support General Scott because, as they profess to think, he does not avow himself with sufficient distinctness in favor of the "finality of the Compromise;" and, in either a direct or indirect manner, give their support to the Democratic party of their States, which is made up in good part of avowed secessionists. Patriotic Messrs. Stephens and Company!

The Island.
The wonderful improvement of this section of the city now going on excites the admiration of every one who looks upon it. We are informed by a careful observer that there are at this time one hundred and twenty-four houses finishing and in progress of erection—twenty-four brick, and one hundred framed.

The French Minister.
The National Intelligencer of this morning announces that the statement heretofore made, on the authority of the "Courrier des Etats Unis," that M. Le Comte Sartiges, the Minister of France, had been recalled, is incorrect.

Gen. Scott, without the Compromise platform, could never have been our leader, but with it we are ready to follow him into the thickest of the fight, expecting ere long to emerge with him victorious.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Whig Meeting.

An assemblage of the Whigs of Washington convened in the Council Chamber of the City Hall on Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, agreeably to notice, for the purpose of effecting a political organization. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. William B. Magruder, of the First Ward, chairman, and Charles McNamee, of the Fifth Ward, secretary.

The Chair having stated the object of the meeting—

Mr. Patrick H. Brooks submitted the following declaration, as the basis of action, which was unanimously adopted, and signed by all present: "The undersigned Whigs of Washington, devoted to the success of Scott and Graham at the approaching Presidential election, and with a view to aid in the accomplishment of so desirable a result, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a political club, subject to such constitution and by-laws as may be hereafter adopted."

On motion of Dr. Boyle, it was then

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of one from each ward to report a constitution and by-laws.

Mr. Samuel C. Espey submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three from each ward be appointed for the purpose of reporting permanent officers for the club.

Resolved, That the above committee be appointed by the chairman of this meeting.

The Chairman then announced the following as the committees:

On the Constitution—First Ward, S. E. Douglass; Second Ward, A. Austin Smith; Third Ward, Richard H. Laskey; Fourth Ward, Walter Lenox; Fifth Ward, James P. McKean; Sixth Ward, James A. Gates; Seventh Ward, Benjamin S. Kinsey.

On Officers—First Ward, James Dorsett, S. E. Douglass, one vacancy; Second Ward, George Jillard, Joseph B. Tate, W. E. Kennaugh; Third Ward, A. B. Claxton, C. P. Wannell, Thos. C. Connolly; Fourth Ward, Baruch Hall, Patrick H. Brooks, S. C. Espey; Fifth Ward, Jeremiah Heburn, J. P. McKean, John Ferguson; Sixth Ward, Nicholas G. Sanders, Sylvester F. Gates, William H. Thompson; Seventh Ward, Lewis Wright, Henry Lee, B. F. Kinsey.

On motion of Mr. A. B. Claxton, it was ordered that the Committee on the Constitution provide for the appointment of a president, seven vice presidents, a corresponding, recording, and financial secretaries, a treasurer, and an executive committee of twenty-one members.

On motion of Mr. F. A. Klopfer, it was

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be printed in the Whig papers of this city.

A copy of the declaration was then directed to be placed in the hands of the above ward committees for additional signatures, prior to a more perfect organization; and then the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER, Pres't.
CHAS. MCNAMEE, Secretary.

Immediately after the adjournment, the committee on officers organized by the appointment of Thomas C. Connolly chairman, and A. B. Claxton secretary, and then adjourned to Thursday evening, to meet at Copp's Saloon, at 8 o'clock, where all the committee are invited to attend to complete their business.

[National Intelligencer and Republic please copy.]

The Baltimore Tragedy.
On Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, a man named William Williams killed his wife and stabbed a man named Samuel Abbot. Williams and his wife had separated a short time since, and on Saturday last she had moved into the house in which the occurrence took place. On Sunday evening he went to the rear of the house and gained admittance into the yard by jumping over the fence, and found Abbot, of whom he had been jealous, sitting in the back room. Mrs. Williams at the time sitting on the steps leading up stairs, conversing with him. Williams immediately rushed upon Abbot, inflicting two deep and severe wounds upon him.

Mrs. Williams then stepped between them, and threw her arms around her husband, and Abbot made his way out of the house, and ran to his mother's, a short distance off. Williams then attacked his wife and inflicted three wounds about the shoulder, one of which entered the lungs. She was caught in the arms of one of the neighbors, and expired almost instantly.

He then surrendered himself to the watchmen, saying he had done the deed. He was conveyed to the watch-house, and thence to jail for an examination.

When Williams was informed at the watch-house that his wife was dead, he wept, but said: "Any one would do as he had done!" We do not think with him.

Abbot's wounds, though of a very serious and painful nature, are not thought, under ordinary circumstances, likely to prove fatal.

Entertaining and Profitable Books for the Young.
The Harpers have just put forth a series of very pretty and instructive volumes, entitled "Marco Paul's Voyages and Travels." They consist of—

1. Marco Paul in New York.
2. Marco Paul on the Erie Canal.
3. Marco Paul in Maine.
4. Marco Paul in Vermont.
5. Marco Paul in Boston.
6. Marco Paul at the Springfield Armory.

These volumes are written in the form of a narrative of rambles, and the incidents and conversations that occur cannot fail to interest readers of every age. The author asserts that his design was to communicate as extensive and varied information as possible in respect to the geography, the scenery, the customs, and the institutions of this country, and at the same time to infuse into his work the elements of a salutary moral influence. He has performed his task in a highly satisfactory manner, and many a juvenile student, and many a prudent and discerning parent, will thank him for the results of his judicious labors.

For our copies of these books we are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. Taylor & Maury.

Little Peddington and the Peddingtons.

We are of the few who have never read this story, which, the whole world assures us, fully sustains the impression its title conveys to every mind. It is from the pen of John Poole, esq., London, and, after having been "got up" everywhere, and in every possible form and style, during the past fourteen years, is at length introduced to us by the Appletons, of New York, in the uniform of their neat and well-printed "Popular Library." The price of the two volumes is but 50 cents. For sale at Taylor & Maury's.

Congress To-Day.

SENATE.—After petitions and reports, Mr. CLEMENS introduced a joint resolution providing for the election of a public printer at the present and each succeeding first session of each Congress by each House, at prices — per cent. below the prices of 1819:

A bill defining the subdivisions of certain public lands in the State of Alabama was taken up and adopted.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam was taken up and debated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution of the Senate authorizing the Postmaster General, in his discretion, to declare plank roads post routes; and it was passed.

A number of executive communications were laid before the House.

The House went into committee on the Senate's amendments to the deficiency bill.

"Fuss and Feathers!"
This epithet is used in derision by all of our adversaries. Whence came it? Its origin is said to have become a matter of grave inquiry among the learned political philologists. It appears to be more venerable, however, than they have supposed. The Covington (Ky.) Journal says:

"The epithet, 'Fuss and Feathers,' was first applied to Scott at Lundy's Lane, by the British. The tall hero went into the fight with a very large plume, and was so active and earnest in hurrying on and encouraging his men—first at one point, then at another—that the enemy thought he was a little *jaudy*. Scott, with his tall form, large plume, and dashing gallantry, was a conspicuous mark for the bullets of the British. He had two horses killed under him, was shot in the side, afterwards in the shoulder, and finally had his feathers shot off. After that the British called him 'Fuss and Feathers.'"

The Union on Gen. Scott.
Mr. Ritchie was editor of the Union in 1848, and here is what he said of Gen. Scott:

"Gen. Scott is an older soldier than General Taylor, one who is at least equally if not more accomplished, and who has distinguished himself by more and as brilliant battles during the war— who captured Vera Cruz and the Castle, and the capital of Mexico, and one, too, who has more qualities of a civilian, and is better known as a Whig."

The Proud General.
The New York Mirror tells the following story: Some four years ago, a young man called at our office to subscribe for the Weekly Mirror. In the course of conversation, he stated that he was a returned volunteer from the Mexican war; and, instead of boasting about New York, and begging alms of the corporation of the city and the legislature of the State, he had been off to Wisconsin, bought a farm, opened a store, and was already postmaster of the village. His bright eye, energetic manner, and manly determination to fight his own way through the world, interested us at once; and on bidding him good-bye, as he left the office, we remarked, "we shall next hear from you as a member of the legislature."

This morning we had a visit from the young man, whose first words were: "Your prediction has been fulfilled. I have been a member of the legislature and a clerk of the House." "How are your politics?" we asked. His reply was: "I am a Democrat, but, out of gratitude for one who saved my life, I shall vote for Scott."

"How is that?"

"Why, sir, when I was lying on the stone floor in the Hospital at Jalapa, parched with fever, and covered with sores, with no one to look after me, Gen. Scott came and went around among all the sick and wounded. He came to me and asked if I was wounded. I told him I was not; but I was very sick, and could not live many days. 'Don't talk so,' said the General. He then asked me if I was well tended. I told him I had no attention at all. He then stooped down, lifted up my feeble arm, felt my pulse, examined my fever, and sent for the surgeon, and asked him why I was thus neglected. The Surgeon sent for his Assistant, who, in turn, sent for the Steward of the Hospital. The General charged them to take good care of me; and, on leaving, told me, if they did not, to report at once to him. So, you see, sir, he saved my life by his kindness, as he did hundreds of others, and I should be a scoundrel not to vote for him. They say he is proud. So he is on horseback—on the battle field he is Major General Scott; but off, he is a kind hearted, humane man."

This is a true story, and a story to tell.

Messrs. Stephens and Company.
The Baltimore Clipper says:

"We do not look upon the objections by the gentlemen above named as valid against General Scott. The Convention which nominated him first passed a platform of principles; among which was an express recognition of the Compromise measures, including the fugitive slave law, and a pledge of its party and its candidate that said law should be duly enforced. The platform was erected that the candidate who might be nominated should know the principles upon which it was expected that he would conduct the government if elected. His acceptance of the nomination upon the conditions prescribed amounted to as direct and binding a pledge as he had approved, item by item, every principle embraced in the platform. He took the nomination with the conditions annexed; and must comply with them if elected, or forfeit his honor to the country, which it can hardly be suspected Gen. Scott would do for a little brief authority."

"As to his being supported by Abolitionists, it would seem to be ridiculous to impute it to him as an offense. Both General Scott and General Pierce are pledged to the Compromise acts; and in that respect Abolitionists have no choice, excepting as may regard personal preference or attachment to party. The election of either will secure the continuance of the fugitive slave law; and we presume that neither will refuse to receive votes even of the Abolitionists."

ORGANIZER.—Let every friend of Old Chippewa remember that we have a wily foe to contend with. There is work to do. Our gallant leader never won a battle until he had drilled his regulars and organized his volunteers. Thirty-nine years ago from next Monday, was seen on the ground of Chippewa, in Canada, opposite Buffalo, the hardest fought and most glorious victory of the war of 1812: when General Scott, then but 28 years old, at the head of 1,900 Americans, routed and vanquished 2,100 British veterans at the point of the bayonet. But before that battle was fought, Scott drilled his raw recruits at Buffalo six hours a day, for weeks together. Fellow Whigs, let us imitate his example. There are yet, as when General Scott was stationed out here, "Indians abroad." Let our camp-fires be lighted, our sentinels set, and we will give the Black Hawk of Locofisism, who has so often mowed the offspring of the West, a drubbing which will prove a "finality" to his ambition.

[Indianapolis Journal.]

Had the Whigs established the two-thirds rule, they never would have made a nomination at all. [State Sentinel.]

They might have adopted your mode—thrown all their prominent men overboard, taken up the "Ohio Blacksmith," and sworn he was just the man they wanted. They might have done that, and given your general a pretty fair race at that. [Wabash Express.]

Among the patients at the Hydropathic Institute at Harrodsburg, Ky., is Mr. N. P. Willis. We learn that his health is improving.

Mr. League, of Baltimore, who some months ago attempted to shoot Joseph Creamer, the alleged seducer of his daughter, made another attempt on Monday last; but a lady, who saw him taking his aim, threw up the gun, and caused the load to be discharged in the air. Either League or Creamer should be taken care of.

OUT-DOOR EXERCISE.—One of the old-fashioned sons of Esculapius, on being asked by a patient what were the best means for preserving health, replied, "Out-door exercise." "And what," added the patient, "is the best way to avoid taking cold?" The doctor again answered, "Out-door exercise." "And pray, doctor, do tell me how I shall get an appetite?" "Why, by out-door exercise." Nothing so true, because it is the voice of nature. Franklin, who well understood the rules of health, observed, "Dress moderately, take plenty of exercise, and you won't blame the climate of Philadelphia for sins of your own making."

How to SOFTEN HARD WATER.—A half ounce of quick lime dipped in nine quarts of water, and the clear solution put into a barrel of hard water, the whole will be soft water as it settles clear. This is a practicable and practical recipe or direction. But the precipitate will not be chalk, as the Scientific American has written, which is settling the case. Common hard water contains gypsum, as well as carbonate of lime or chalk, both of which will be removed by the solution of lime as above.—*Prof. Dewey.*

The French Minister.
SHADY SIDE COTTAGE, July 7, 1852.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: GENTLEMEN: The National Intelligencer of this morning asserts that the alleged recall of the Minister of France is incorrect, &c., as stated by the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. Anaxarch is the excerpt:

"On assure que M. de Sartiges, Ministre de France aux Etats Unis, va venir a Paris, en vertu d'un congé. En son absence, les affaires de France seront dirigées par M. Gaudin de Villeneuve, premier secrétaire de la légation."

Also the editorial of another Paris Journal: "The letter of Mr. Barney against M. de Sartiges, Ambassador of France to Washington, has produced much sensation in the diplomatic quarters. The necessity of his recall is the subject of the utmost gravity, and M. de Sartiges needs to call himself, if he can, as soon as possible."

In addition to which, private letters state that the Prince President of France has expressed his intention of recalling Sartiges.

"The end is not yet."

In your editorial you are pleased to remark: "We can add that we have reason to believe that his recall or withdrawal from the Mission would be as little agreeable to the government as it would be to society here and there."

This to me is most surprising; for it was in the saloon of the Junior editor of the National Intelligencer—in the presence of five Foreign Ministers and eight distinguished ladies, that Mons. Sartiges deliberately took out his cigar-case, and lighted one at the chandelier, in the centre of the saloon; handed another to a Foreign Minister, and offered his smoking cigar to light by, which was promptly declined by this gentleman, who waited until he had left the presence of ladies, and was in the passage.

The same office was committed at Senator Gwin's brilliant ball.

I have a remark, if smoking cigars in ladies' saloons—by violating the Sabbath and annoying his neighbors by discharging fire-arms while others are attending divine worship—inflicting his contempt of the usages of society by inviting young ladies to a bachelor's establishment, without the protection of father, mother, sister, or brother, warrants the assertion "that his recall or withdrawal from the mission would be as little agreeable to the government as it would be to society here and elsewhere," then the tone of society has degenerated far below my estimate of what is due to refinement or even civilization.

Has the sympathy of the community been excited by his cowardly holding me to bail under a penalty of \$5,000 that I will not beat him within twelve months, or \$10,000 damages for bringing him into contempt and ridicule? I pause for a reply.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN BARNEY.

Improvement, Progress, Growth.
These are now the order of the day, and are the elements of the great advancement now in operation in the medical world. New light shines upon old prejudices and old mixtures are discarded. The six astonishing combinations in the Mustang Linctament enable it to penetrate flesh, nerve, and muscle, and drive out disease, and assist nature to recover her lost powers and become healthy. This is evidently the true cause of its very great success, and is also the reason why it is prescribed and recommended by physicians as that which is accompanied with its surprising virtues.

It is a true story, and a story to tell.

J. A. C. IARDELLA, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.
RESPECTFULLY informs his pupils and the public that his season of instruction will terminate on Friday, the 10th inst. His light music will be returned on the 10th of September. Thankful for the patronage he has hitherto experienced, he begs leave to promise the exercise of his utmost energies hereafter to merit the approbation so graciously bestowed upon him.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS!
LADIES preparing to travel, and others wanting great bargains, would do well to examine our stock of DRESS GOODS, which we are offering, in many instances below cost.

Rich Chene Silks, *ditto* per cent. below cost.
Colored Paris Berages, *rich style*, very low.
Handsome Organdie Muslins at cost.
44 French Jacon. *do* *do*.
Fast colors at 14 Lawns, awful cheap.

FOR TRAVELLING DRESSES.
Silk Poplins, *do*, *do*, *do*.
With many other articles that must be sold at special price. Also, a good variety of gloves and hats, &c., &c.
J. A. MYER & CO.,
Pa. av. bet. 9th and 10th sts.
Jy 7-11

HOT! HOT! HOT!
KEEP Cool, Cool, Cool, by buying a Fan, Fan, Fan, from our cheap stock.

WANTED—A BOY, from 14 to 18 years of age, (white or colored,) to stand in market on the 10th of July in general. Inquire immediately at this office.

FOUND—On Tuesday morning, near the corner of 14th and O streets, a cluster Branspin, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED—To sell an excellent Boston piano for \$200 cash—to rent a house, neatly furnished, near the Avenue, in the centre part of the city—to get a house, suitably furnished, for a family, in some good and healthy part of the city. Apply to

WANTED—Active Men, of good character, to obtain subscribers for books published by Virtue, Son & Co., London and New York. Apply to JAMES CARTER, sole agent of the above firm, on L. between 9th and 10th streets. June 15-100ft

LAWNS! LAWNS! LAWNS! from a 5p up! BROWN'S Cheap Cash Store, between 7th and 8th streets. June 2-11

GENTLEMAN Called on me on Saturday last, and stated that he had believed he owed me a valuable Tincture. He was so reduced and debilitated that he was unable to walk a square at a time for many months, and gradually grew weaker, but was induced to try this medicine, and in a few days he was able to get up and walk. He is now a healthy man, and has given me a testimonial. He is now a healthy man, and has given me a testimonial. He is now a healthy man, and has given me a testimonial.

FOUND—A small sum of money, yesterday, about 1 o'clock, which the owner can have by applying at ROWLAND'S Land Office, corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue. July 3-11

COUNTER AND SHELVING FOR SALE.
The subscriber, being about to remove from his present location to one of the new stores immediately opposite the National Intelligencer office, offers for sale very cheap, if applied for soon, the COUNTER and SHELVING in the store now occupied by him.

NOW YOU CAN GET THEM!
THOSE persons who called for "TALLY-HO" RAZORS last week, and were disappointed, are informed that WIMER has another supply, just received to-day. Also, Saunders's celebrated Metallic Razor Strop.

EMERSON'S do, with metallic composition in the handle COAT-HOOKS of different qualities, &c., &c., at the Custom Cash Stationery Store, 6th st., near Louisiana avenue. July 6-11

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, Class C, drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, July 3, 1852:

67 68 12 52 14 2 27 54 28 21 39 7 59

GRAND CHEMIST.
GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, Successors to J. W. MAURY & Co.

On Saturday, July 10, 1852,
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, No. 33,
Will be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware.

\$50,000—\$20,000—6 prizes of \$5,000!
78 numbers, 15 drawn ballots.

1 prize of \$50,000 1 prize of \$5,000
1 prize of \$20,000 1 prize of \$5,000
1 prize of \$10,000 1 prize of \$5,000
1 prize of \$5,000 1 prize of \$5,000
1 prize of \$5,000 1 prize of \$5,000
1 prize of \$5,000 1 prize of \$5,000

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50—Eighths \$1.25.
On Saturday, July 17, 1852,
STATE OF DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class 99,
Will be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
66 numbers—12 drawn ballots.
\$33,500—20 prizes of \$1,000 are \$20,000!

1 prize of \$33,500 20 prizes of \$1,000
1 prize of \$10,000 10 prizes of \$500
1 prize of \$5,000 10 prizes of \$250
1 prize of \$2,500 10 prizes of \$100
1 prize of \$1,250 10 prizes of \$50

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.
Address E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,
Successor to J. C. MAURY,
Alexandria, Virginia.
July 6-11

Potatoes! Potatoes!!
A SMALL new lot of best quality White Mercer Potatoes, in prime order, for table use and planting, low rates, second quality sound and good, very cheap—both kinds at wholesale and retail.

Families are respectfully informed that pure Groceries can be put up for them at order, with the strictest rectitude as to quality, weight, measure, and price, and sent promptly to their dwellings, either for cash or approved credit. First quality Rio Coffee at 9 cents per pound.

C. EVANS,
9th street, west end of Centre Market.
July 6-11

NOTICE.
THE Wood and Coal business heretofore conducted by E. Waters & Co., at the corner of C and 12th streets, will, in consequence of the decease of E. Waters, be hereafter conducted by JAS. W. BARKER & Co. By a strict attention to their line of business, they hope to secure the continuance of the custom to that long and favorably-known stand.

JAS. W. BARKER, the surviving partner of the late firm of E. Waters & Co., takes this opportunity to inform all persons indebted to the late firm that he can and will pay them happy to have their accounts settled at an early day; and all persons having claims against said firm will present such to J. W. Barker for settlement.

CHILDREN'S LONG MITTS, at 4 cents!
Children's Gloves, 6 1/2 cents!
Children's White Silk Bonnets, and bangles in Edging, Insertings, &c., &c.
MRS. COLLISON'S
Millinery and Fancy Store, 6th street, near Louisiana avenue.
July 3-11

Union Hall,
Situated on C street, between 6th and 7th streets, in rear of Brown's Hotel.

THE above-named House has been fitted up, in a superior style, by WILLIAM & HAYWARD, expressly for the accommodation of their friends and the public generally. It is well supplied with the very best of French, German, &c., &c.

EDWARD J. WILLSON,
W. H. HAYWARD.
Jy 3-11

DRY